

hallowed speculations," I hope and believe our government had no hand in it, or even winked at it in any manner.

As to the Young Planter's "sending for persons and papers" to convict the administration, in participating in the unhallowed speculations of the West, such an idea never entered my mind, nor did I think he would have quoted Mr. Wise as authority to establish "that there was something rotten in Denmark." I consider Mr. Wise's prejudices has destroyed the cart of his understanding, or that he never had read the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The investigating committee of which Mr. Wise was a member, did "send for persons and papers," and proceeded as far as they were constitutionally authorized; but their prejudices did not urge them to incur guilt, by trampling on the constitution they were sworn to support. Again the Young Planter says, "I must concur with the Old Farmer that there has been ruinous speculations and some overtrading, but when that is used as the cause, I must record my dissent. There is a primary cause for every thing—let us probe the matter, and see if the government had no agency in it. I think it would appear that it was not simply four millions employed in the West, but actually that sum multiplied. To impose this view of the subject I will suppose B. to draw \$5,000 from the Bank, (paper money, I guess) to-day; tomorrow he may go the land office, and enter his locations, paying up the money. This sum is transferred to the Bank again, perhaps in a few days, and by this transaction it becomes public deposits to be loaned out to C. or any other applicant."

I am glad to be concurred with in my opinion that ruinous speculations and overtrading, and I will add another, that I conceive equally important in producing the present distresses of our country, and that is, the fall of Cotton from \$18 to \$9 per 100; and "probe" as we may, and hunt for "primary causes" until our brain and eyes fail us, and it will be found that "go to," I will be rich, and profusion is the true cause of all our monetary distress; and that the government had "neither part nor lot in the matter." As to the Banks lending B. \$5,000 to locate his land, and C's borrowing it again, and so on ad infinitum, there is no proof that the government had any hand in it, nor could it prevent it with the eyes of Argus.

If the Banks encouraged adventurous speculations, that is no reason the government had any thing to do with it, nor can I be induced to believe it had.

Let us lay our present distresses at the right door, and not be hunting excuses for our own imprudence, and packing it on our government, when ourselves are entirely to blame.

As long as we anticipate high prices for our staple articles of produce, we seem destined to run into profusion, and reckless speculations; and when the produce falls, we will always be in pecuniary difficulties: This has always been the case.

Again the "Young Planter" says, "I do not conceive that there is any express grant of power in the constitution for a National Bank, but the power is explicitly conceded to Congress to coin money, and regulate the value thereof, pass laws, &c." The tenth section of the first article of our constitution speaks for itself, and may God forbid it should ever speak otherwise. If it ever does, our beloved country will be subject to bankruptcies, and subversions of our free institutions.

To coin, "is to make money, to forge, invent," according to my Dictionary; and rags and printed promissory notes is out of the question in a constitutional point of view. Let the States make rag money, but let the General Government stick close to constitutional currency.—When our government is involved in a public debt, it may be expedient, but not constitutional, to create a United States Bank for a limited time, and when the debt is paid, and the Charter expires, then let the government fall back to the lawful currency.

When the government receives nothing for its dues but the legal currency, it will check in a degree, the inordinate issue of the States rag money. I am kindly invited by the "Young Planter" to attend to the report of what he is pleased to call the "Jackson Committee" in the Senate of the U. S. When that committee made that report the people were not aware of the unhallowed and despotic acts of that Bank, and the dangerous tendencies of it, ensues to their liberties. Of this we have demonstration in the re-election of Gen. Jackson, whose hostility to that monopoly was well understood.

That stirring and inflexible patriot might have been covered with gold, had he yielded to that moated institution; but nay, he preferred the liberty our free constitution awarded us, as above all price, and crushed the Hydra, for which he deserves the unmingled gratitude of every genuine Republican.

AN OLD FARMER.

100 LBS. of Fresh Turnip Seed warranted to be good, just received and for sale by Aug. 12 152 T. C. BRYANT.

Oration—Price 12 1-2 cents. THE ORATION OF JAMES CHE NUT, jr. is just printed, and for sale at Mr. Alexander Young's Book Store, at Mr. J. L. Jones' Store, and at this Office.

One Apprentice WANTED at this Office. A boy between 15 and 16 years old would be preferred.

Commercial Courier.

CAMDEN, S. C. AUGUST 12, 1837.

THE MAILS.—For the last week or two, the mails have arrived with the most systematic irregularity, that is, when they came at all. But it seems that we are to have no further newspaper communication with Charleston, at least with the COURIER. To day (Friday) is a week since the COURIER has been received, and there are now three (of the country paper) due. This is too bad, particularly when the distance is so short, and we have two mails direct, and three via Columbia, weekly. Is there no way by which this evil could be corrected?

For the last two or three weeks, the weather has been quite unsettled, with an apparent probability of our having a great reason to complain of too much rain, as we did sometime since of the want of it. Saturday last too was remarkably cold, and fires and winter clothing were found quite comfortable.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—It has become our painful duty to state that an affair of violence has occurred in our generally orderly and quiet community, which resulted in the immediate death of one of the parties. On Saturday last, a rencounter took place at the Post Office, between Mr. ELDRIDGE BROWN and Mr. FRANCIS S. BRONSON, in which the former was killed. From what had passed between these individuals the evening previous, the rencounter was anticipated by both, and both were consequently armed—BROWN with a Pistol and Bowie Knife, and BRONSON with two Pistols. BROWN, who was the assailant on this unfortunate occasion discharged his pistol first, without effect. BRONSON fired both his with fatal accuracy, the first ball entering the right shoulder, and the second, the left eye of the deceased. After firing his first pistol, BRONSON threw it at the deceased and struck him on the head, and it is said, fractured his skull. BROWN on receiving the last shot, instantly fell, and although he lived nearly an hour after, never spoke.

BRONSON immediately surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and on a hearing of the case before the Commissioners of special bail on Monday last, he was admitted to bail, and bound over to answer, at our next court, the charge of Manslaughter. We feel no disposition to comment on this melancholy affair, and the circumstances which led to it, and if we did, it would not be proper for us to do so, before the subject is finally disposed of by the laws of the land.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—It is upwards of one hundred and twenty years, since England has been governed by a Queen. ANNE having been the last. The Duke of Cumberland, (fifth son) is the next heir to the Throne, should the present Queen die without children. He has one son. The Duke of Cambridge has two children, and these four, including the Queen, are the sole surviving grand-children of GEORGE III. The Duke of Cumberland is now King of Hanover, and should the Queen have a family of her own, it is not likely that the succession of Hanover will be again united with that of Great Britain.

It is a remarkable fact however, that the reigning Queens of England have all died without heirs. The DAUGHTERS OF GEORGE III, are all without children also; and the Princess CHARLOTTE, only daughter of George IV, who became the wife of LEOPOLD, King of Belgium, died during the first year of her marriage, leaving no heir. It will not therefore be out of the common course of events, in the history of England, should the prince GEORGE FREDERICK, son of the King of Hanover, yet become George V. of England!

We invite the attention of our readers to the following circular, which came directed to some of our merchants, a few days since. The subject is one of vast importance to the whole South, and we hope will meet a hearty response.

"Sir,—A crisis has arrived in the commercial affairs of the South and South West.—A crisis the most favorable that has occurred since the formation of the American Government, to attempt a new organization of our commercial relations with Europe. We ought to be our own importers and exporters, for the very best reason, that we furnish nearly all the articles of export in the great staples of Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco. This is a singular advantage for any people to enjoy. Yet, with all this in our favor, by nature, we employ the merchants of the Northern cities as our agents in this business. They export our immensely valuable productions, and import our articles of consumption; and from this agency they derive a profit which has enriched them; and, as long as it continues, will enrich them, at our expense. It has indeed either directly or indirectly made the whole of the North and Northwest, what they are. It is time this unequal state of things should cease; that we should look to the natural advantages of our situation as Southern men; and take measures to secure to ourselves the full enjoyment of them.

"Should your views accord with ours, we propose, respectfully, that a Convention of Southern and Southwestern merchants be held in the city of Augusta, Ga. on the third Monday in October next, then and there, to take into consideration the whole subject, as it stands connected with our present and future interests. We beg that you will not think lightly of this matter. It is a most important one; involving the interests of millions yet unborn.

We are very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
WM. DEARING,
H. BOWDRE,
JAS. CAMAK,
THOS. W. BAXTER,
ASBURY HULL,
A. S. CLAYTON,
WILSON LUMPKIN,

This is not the first occasion upon which public attention has been called to this important subject, and its great advantages fully set forth. Gov. McDUFFIE in his Message to the last Legislature, dwelt with great emphasis on this interesting subject. In recommending strongly the establishment of a Professorship of Modern Languages in the South Carolina College, his principal design was the education of men destined for mercantile pursuits. He says—"It is an object of the first importance to have a class of well educated merchants, capable of conducting our immense and increasing foreign commerce, who will save to the State the large percentage which the Northern merchants receive as a commission for exchanging on productions for those of other countries." His Excellency then goes on to say that circumstances were then highly favorable for the accomplishment so patriotic a purpose. They are certainly not less so now, and the times seem more imperiously to demand that some action should be had on the subject. We are pleased to see the question agitated any where in the South, but regret that South Carolina has not followed up and carried out the suggestion of Governor McDUFFIE. It is not, however, too late yet, and we hope the circular from Georgia will arouse public attention to the matter.

The "WANDERING PIPER" having terminated his travels in the character of a Minstrel, announces to the public, through the New York Commercial Advertiser, his real name, ALEXANDER GRAHAM STUART DE VERE. His name is of little consequence to us, since from our short acquaintance with him, we have every reason to believe him a gentleman. The efforts, therefore of some, even of his own countrymen, to cast reflections upon his conduct, are calculated to excite nothing but contempt. A writer in the CHARLESTON COURIER, who does not hazard his own name, asserts, that "he is a native Kirkcaldy-bright, a town in East Galloway, Scotland, and his name is McDONALD"—and in corroboration of my statement, I THINK there are a few Scotchmen in this city whom he would be as unwilling to see, as he was to recognize when he made his appearance here." Pretty "corroboration" truly, which goes no farther than "I THINK." Pray where was this gentleman when Mr. STUART was in Charleston. Why did he not unmask the impostor then, if he knew him to be such? We should think that a man might at least, be allowed the privilege of knowing his own name. When here, he gave us his address as Capt. STUART, and since he left here a highly respectable gentleman, himself a native of Scotland, while on a visit to this place, mentioned the fact of his having seen him in Scotland in the character of a Minstrel, and it is not at all likely, that his own countryman could have been imposed upon by one whom the correspondent of the COURIER asserts to have been COMPELLED to quit his country, in consequence of having "committed some act contrary to the laws." Will the COURIER writer tell what this act was?

NORWALK, CONN., July 19.

APPALLING INCIDENT.—A correspondent in Ridgefield informs us that about 11 o'clock, during the thunder storm on Tuesday night last week, a cherry tree, standing about twenty feet from the house of Mr. Walter Hawley, in the west part of that town, was struck by lightning.—A portion of the electric fluid passed from the tree and entered a small bedroom at the northwest corner of the house, in which Mr. Hawley was sleeping, and killed him instantly. His wife slept in an adjoining room and was uninjured.—His son, Mr. Enoch Hawley, was sleeping with his wife and child in the basement. Another portion of the electric fluid appears to have passed along the south side of the house and entered the stone wall which forms the east side of the basement bedroom, and entered the room just above the head of the bed which was occupied by the husband, wife and child. The fluid passed from the wall so Mrs. Hawley's head, and from thence to her husband on the left, and her little son, who lay upon her right arm, both of whom were killed by the stroke. Although Mrs. H. was severely injured, and retains but an imperfect consciousness of the occurrence, hopes are entertained of her recovery. A few hours after she had been thus bereaved of her husband and son, which constituted the whole of her family, she gave birth to a child which appears healthy and promising.

FROM FLORIDA.—By the schr. Motion, Capt. Willey, arrived this forenoon, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 27th ult, from which we copy the following.

JACKSONVILLE, July 27.
Our pine woods have been on fire in several quarters in this vicinity, for some days past. We saw them blazing on either hand in coming up the river a week since; and we now learn that the country south and east of Julington creek, known as New Switzerland has been put under contribution by the devouring element, for a considerable distance, in either direction. The buildings at the plantations of the late Mr. Motte, together, with the fences at Mr. Loring's place, are burnt, we are told, to the ground. The buildings at Col. Hallows' plantation, and those also at Dr. Simmons' are said to have had a narrow escape, the fire staying itself within a short distance only of those places. To persons hunting in these woods, or possibly to runaway negroes, we are indebted for this addition, by means of fire, to the good work begun last year, about this time, by our Indian friends.
We learn that some little damage was sustained at Maj. McKay's plantation, "Magnolia," a few miles south of this, during the thunder storm on Friday evening, the 21st. Those who were present state that the sky was perfectly clear over head

at the time, a small speck to the South being alone observable. Maj. McKay's dwelling house stood between the kitchen on one hand, and a tall dead tree on the other. The lightning struck the tree, and passing without any injury over the dwelling house, shattered the gable end of the kitchen, a number of the boards of which were also knocked off, and some negroes who were in it stunned, though not otherwise injured.

The coming campaign.—Six companies of mounted men have recently been mustered into the service of the United States, in this place, to be in readiness for the operations of the ensuing campaign; and subject, in the mean time to such duties as circumstances may require. This regiment is placed under the command of our gallant fellow-citizen, Col. John Warren, whose distinguished military services in protracted Seminole war, have won for him a repute worthy of the name he bears.

Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, August 12, 1837

Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn, per bushel,	1 a 1 1/2
Flour, country, per barrel,	8 a 9 00
Northern, do	13 a 14 00
Sugar, per lb.	c9 a 12 50
Coffee, " "	14 a 16
Bacon, " "	12 1/2 a 15
Fodder, per sack,	\$3 a 3 50
Sodder, per cwt.	1 25 a 1 37
Whiskey, " "	40 a 50
Chickens, " "	18 a 30
Eggs, " "	18
Butter, " "	18 a 25
Beef, " "	8 a 10

REMARKS.

COTTON.—There is but little doing in the Cotton market.
CORN.—This article is scarce and in demand. We quote \$1 00 a \$1 12, out of the wagons.
FLOUR.—Country.—This article is very scarce, and in demand. We quote from the wagons \$9 Several loads of the new crop have come in this week and was sold at the above quotation.
BACon.—We quote this article from the wagons at 10 1/2-12c per pound.
LARD.—This article ranges from 10 to 12 1/2 cts. per lb.

The Rev. P. J. SHAND will preach in the Episcopal Church on to-morrow, at the usual hours of worship.

NOTICE.—The subscriber will be absent from Camden about three weeks; he has appointed John E. Murray, Esq. his lawful agent.
Aug. 12 15 11 S. K. GIFFORD.

NEW SHOES.—Ladies and Childrens Shoes of the latest styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber, at the old stand of J. Bishop, & Co. GEORGE ALDON.
Camden, Aug. 12 15 2

FOR SALE OR RENT, my houses and lots on Broad street in Camden on accommodating terms.

My 2 Canal Boats I will sell at cost—they are nearly new, and will carry 230 Bales Cotton.

To a purchaser of the Cotton property, I will engage the freight of my growing crop of Cotton to Charleston, say from 100 to 150 Bales at \$1 25 per Bale—and all my up freight at the going price.

Those in Kershaw district, indebted to the subscriber, up to 1st January last, are requested to call on Mr. John R. Joy and make payment without delay.
GEO. S. C. DESCHAMPS.
Aug. 12, 15 31

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. The house and lot now occupied by James Jenkins as a store, and formerly by J. D. Lemire, is offered for sale. The terms will be accommodating to the purchaser and reasonable in price, which may be more fully learned by application to
Aug. 12 15 8 WM. M'WILLIE.

NOTICE.—Such as are indebted to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Turley, deceased, are hereby notified that prompt payment must be made, and those who are creditors of said estate, will present their demands properly attested, and in proper time, to CHARLES L. DYE, Ad'mr.
August 12 15 4

TO PRINTERS.

E. White & Wm. Hager, RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established letter foundry, that they have now formed a co-partnership in said business, and an extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.
The introduction of machinery in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine-cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over those cast by the old process.
The letter foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hager & Co. Their Specimen exhibits a complete series, from 10 to Sixty-four Lines, in the Book and News type being in the most modern style.

WHITE, HAGER & Co. are agents for the sale of the South and West Printing Presses, with which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices; cases, cases, composing sticks, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at nine cents per lb.

N. B.—Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our Specimens. a123 E. WHITE & HAGER.

NOTICE.—The new Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public that they are having a boat built in Baltimore of a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying betwixt Camden and Charleston, and to be here early in Sept. It is confidently believed that she will be able with ease to navigate the Waterway at any stage of the river. Merchants and others from the upper country, will find it to their interest to have their goods and produce sent through this channel, as the freights will be reasonable,—in no case whatever, will any additional charge be made for lighterage, nor any exertions or expense wanting to ensure regularity and despatch. She will ply in conjunction with the new steamer "Camden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Waterway by steam beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemen's cabins distinct and separate.
BENJ. GASS,
Agent New S. B. Company.

June 24 8 6t
The Charlotte Journal and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above once a week for two months and forward their bills to this office.

Notice. All persons indebted to the Courier Office for ADVERTISING and JOB WORK, for the first quarter, are informed that they will be called on for payment, according to the following notice.
August 5,

To the Courier Patrons. We take this method of informing our patrons that all Job-work and Advertisement accounts will be made out, and presented for payment Quarterly.
Persons living out of the State, who send Advertisements and Job-work, are requested to state, who, and where their accounts are to be sent for payment.
May 6, 1837.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against MARK SOLOMON deceased, late merchant of Sumterville, So. Ca., will render them in duly attested—and all indebted to the said deceased, will make payment without delay to
F. I. MOSES, Executor.
Sumterville, S. C. August 5 14 31

NOTICE. The subscriber having made arrangements to leave Carolina early next Fall, offers for sale, the dwelling house in Camden, on DeKalb street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, in which he now resides, having three lots attached. Also, his house and lot in Logtown, now occupied by the Rev. James Jenkins.

All also those unimproved Lots and parts of Lots of Ground in said town, composed of numbers 7-3, 7-4, 7-5, 7-6, 7-7 and 7-8, having a front on Lytleton street, and lying in rear of the Lots of Abram D. Jones, Kerr Boyce, Mrs. Levy, Benj. Haile and his own lot in Logtown. And also, a Pew in the Presbyterian Church. Persons desirous to purchase, shall be accommodated on reasonable terms.

I would be glad that all persons indebted to me, would make immediate payment, in order to meet the demands against me, before I leave Camden.
JOHN J. BLAIR.
August 5, 1837. 14 5 9.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the estate of David Scott deceased, late of this place, are requested to render them to the subscriber, properly attested within the time prescribed by law; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to July 29 13 11 H. HOLLEYMAN Ad'mr

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
Hobkirk, 15th July 1837. }
PURSUANT to order from the Commander-in-Chief, the commissioned officers and sergeants of the 5th Brigade will assemble at Camden at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday the 29th August next, for six days encampment.
The following Regiments are ordered to assemble for drill, inspection and review at the times and places herein mentioned, viz:
The 21st and 22d Regiments at Grier's store on the main road leading from Camden to Lancaster, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday the 5th September next. The 20th and 44th Regiments at Sumterville, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 8th Sept. next. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 20th and 44th Regiments will assemble the day previous for drill.
The Colonels or officers commanding Regiments are required to extend this order and make returns of their Regiments and public arms in use before the 10th September next.
The Brigade Staff are ordered to attend the encampment and review.
J. W. CANTEY, Brig'r. Gen. 5th Brigade.
July 29 13 5

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
Hobkirk, 15th July 1837. }
CHRISTOPHER MATHESON, Esq., path, }
been appointed Pav. Mascot of the 10th Sth, }
gade, South Carolina Militia, will be obeyed and }
respected accordingly. }
J. W. CANTEY, }
July 29 13 5 Brig'r. Gen. 5th Brigade.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX. Sensible of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a Congressional Globe. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of the attendant discussions, with an Appendix containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but, we do not but, they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete, and convenient parliamentary record of our times. This undertaking having, with these views, been liberally patronized by the public, it is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor by increasing the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions. The Fall Session will be looked to by the country to settle all that has been unsettled by the overthrow of the system of Deposits as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequate supply for present demands, the maintenance of manufactures, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress; and it was because the President would not have those all important subjects left to Executive discretion a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned, that the September session was convoked. The machinery of government, even when thrown out of gear, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movement may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.—For the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00 For the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00 Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.
Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, which did not suspend specie payments before the 1st of May, 1837, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.
To insure all the numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next.
The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange list is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.
BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City, June 24, 1837.